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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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12 June 1981

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BRIEFS

KENYA, UGANDA HOLD SECURITY MEETING--The 2-day Kenya-Uganda security meeting which ended [as heard] at Bungoma Hotel on Friday resolved that the two countries strengthen security along the common border. The leader of the Kenyan delegation, Mr Nahashon Ngugi, who is the western provincial commissioner, said that the meeting had reviewed at length matters of mutual interest, including security along the border. According to a communique signed by the two countries, it was agreed that both parties disarm their nationals along the border and coordinate operations to eradicate cattle-rustling and other illegal activities on the border. The communique also called for an exchange of information on crime matters through regular communication between the border officials. It urged that the two countries hold border meetings at least twice a year. The meeting was opened by an assistant minister in the office of the President, Mr Isaac Salat, on behalf of the minister of state for internal security, Mr G.G. Kariuki. The 30-man Ugandan delegation was led by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Regional Cooperation, Mr Nyakamwe. [Text] [LD311614 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 31 May 81 EA]

CSO: 4420/1115

## DOS SANTOS MAY DAY SPEECH ON UNITA, POLITICAL OFFENSIVE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 May 81 pp 2,10

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at a rally in Luanda's 1 May Square on May Day]

[Excerpt] Speaking yesterday before thousands of Luanda's inhabitants who had gathered in 1 May Square on the occasion of International Workers Day, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos delivered an important speech in which he outlined basic rules for unleashing the offensive proclaimed by the party's leadership against disorganization and liberalism. Here is what the chief of state said.

Comrade members of the party and state leadership,

Comrade officials of the party's youth movement and the mass organizations,

Members of the diplomatic corps,

Comrades and compatriots:

Once again we are gathered in our historic 1 May Square to commemorate International Workers Day.

Today we can celebrate this historic date with great joy, warmth, and enthusiasm. In colonial times that was not possible.

The colonialists had control of the administration, the police, the courts, the armed forces, and other fascist and repressive organizations for dominating the Angolan people politically and economically. It was necessary to engage in a long, hard, and serious struggle to change that state of things. During that struggle we lost many lives and much blood. The youth of many young men was sacrificed. Parallel with the struggle against colonialism backed by imperialism, we also struggled against the Angolan traitors and puppets who were organized and sustained by the enemy. Those lackeys and hucksters even came to be included in what was called a transitional government, but it was nothing more than a government for betraying the fatherland. And in 1975 they tried to prevent the May Day celebration.

Comrades, it is the interests of the working classes--that is, the workers and the peasants--that guide us always. That is why we are laying the foundations for a

people's state in which the government must achieve the aspirations of the working masses. That is why we took the chief means of production in the chief sectors of the economy away from the private sector, why we exercise control over our mineral resources, and why steps are being taken to control the growth of the private or capitalist sector.

Through the workers assemblies, the workers are participating increasingly in the discussion of production plans, the solution of labor problems and disciplinary problems, and the management of the economic and social activity of enterprises in the state sector, where the idea of the boss and the exploiting master has disappeared. Starting with the state-owned enterprises, which are the foundation for the building of the socialist society, we are organizing a new life that is advancing toward the establishment of a just system of production and for distributing the fruits of labor.

We are building a new type of state in Africa south of the Equator. We are following a different path than that followed by many African countries which achieved their independence in the 1960's and which now, some 20 years later, have not yet solved the problems of hunger, health, and unemployment. The fundamental interests of the Angolan workers and peasants, which conflict incompatibly with the interests of international imperialism and the latter's policy for recolonization or neocolonization, are the basis that determines our domestic and foreign policy.

#### Our Achievements Frighten Our External Enemies

The few positive results that we are achieving and our ideas of social justice, peace, independence, freedom, and progress for the African peoples spread throughout the countries in our zone and in South Africa itself frighten our external enemies, who do not want to relinquish control of the continent's raw materials to the respective peoples or to lose the exploited and cheap African manpower.

That is why we are attacked constantly by the enemies of our revolution and our people. We have external enemies, and we have internal enemies. All of them are not new. During the first war of liberation, our direct enemy was Portuguese colonialism, which had the support of the Western powers belonging to NATO and of South Africa. Portuguese colonialism used UNITA, and the Western powers used the UPA [Union of Angolan Peoples]-FNLA and FLEC to prevent real independence for Angola. Those puppet organizations, which we regard as internal enemies, were expelled from the government in 1975, and Portuguese colonialism was also defeated. The Western powers, headed by U.S. imperialism, immediately threw the racist army of South Africa into the battlefield in an attempt to subjugate the Angolan people. The South African bootblacks, who then became our direct enemies, inherited UNITA from the Portuguese colonialists, and they made it their docile tool for supporting armed actions against our people. The same Western powers that once supported Portuguese colonialism are the ones having the greatest economic and financial interests in Namibia and South Africa, and conspicuous among them is U.S. imperialism, which is laying gruesome plans to support South Africa and its lackeys in its warmongering policy of terror toward the People's Republic of Angola.

#### Defense of Threatened Fatherland: Each Citizen's Duty

This is not a new situation; it is simply a more serious situation. Every fighter, every worker, every student, and every man, woman, or pioneer must become aware of



the difficult moment being experienced by the country. They must commit themselves to the tasks of defense. Defense of the threatened fatherland is a sacred duty of every citizen. We will all have to make new sacrifices to provide our regular armed forces and the People's Defense Organization--the ODP--with modern armament and well-trained units having a high level of organization, discipline and combat preparedness and readiness. We will all have to make new sacrifices to guarantee supplies on a priority basis to the frontier provinces in the south and to the fighters stationed on our frontiers in Cunene and Kuando Kubango.

#### South Africa's Warmongering Policy Will not Prevent Namibia's Independence

The pretext of the so-called right of pursuit, which is invoked to attack the frontline countries, is a false one. There is no pursuit. What there is in fact is deliberate action--an undeclared war carried on with the objective of intimidating the Angolan people and destabilizing our country and the progressive countries in our region. That warmongering and terrorist policy on Pretoria's part is the main cause of the instability and lack of security that we are currently experiencing in southern Africa. But it will not succeed in preventing Namibia's inevitable independence. In the first half of last month, comrades, we received a visit from James Overly and Chester Crocker, two envoys from the U.S. State Department, who established contact with our Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As you know, we do not have diplomatic relations with the Government of the United States, and for that very reason initially, considering the international rules governing relations between states, it was our intention not to agree to the contacts. But after reflecting a little, and taking into account the statements made during the election campaign by the new U.S. administration, we decided to allow the two U.S. envoys to come here for three main reasons:

First, in Angola there is not a Luanda government, but a government of the People's Republic of Angola.

Second, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola is not hostile to that of the United States; on the contrary, it is the object of hostility by that government.

Third, in Angola there is not a government by Cubans or Soviets but a genuine government by the Angolan people, sovereign and independent, and it carries out the policy laid down by the Angolan People's Assembly based on guidelines issued by the MPLA-Labor Party.

And that, comrades, is what we told the representative of the U.S. Government. And we were very sorry that Mr Crocker spent only 1 day in Angola, because if he had stayed longer, we would have taken him to Huambo, Benguela, Bie, Kuando Kubango, and even Cunene to see that the group of puppets and traitors that the Americans are trying to promote occupies only the territory it showed them on the map itself--not real territory in Angola.

I must also say, comrades, that it was not possible for our people in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to dissuade Mr Crocker from his preconceived ideas concerning our country and our process of national reconstruction. So it is logical that our country will continue to be one of imperialism's main targets, as it always has been since the beginnings of our struggle for national liberation to defend the interests of our people and their legitimate aspirations.

Because of that, comrades, we must redouble our vigilance--we must increase our efforts.

#### Country Suffering Critical Lack of Authority

Comrades, we all see in our lives that our country is suffering from a critical lack of authority. Its main causes can be summed up as follows:

1. Defective operation of the organizations for the administration of justice, which in some sectors are out of step with the revolutionary process underway in our country.
2. Failure to observe strictly the disciplinary rules in enterprises and public services.
3. Failure to punish workers and officials who disregard the laws of the state and decisions or directions from above.
4. Failure to punish party officials and leaders in the government or the mass organizations who do not carry out the party's instructions.
5. Failure to consistently combat outlaws, delinquents, speculators, and other anti-social individuals.
6. Deficient work in vigilance, prevention, reeducation, and repression by the Ministry of Interior's organizations and the mass organizations.

This situation, comrades, has been compromising the organization efforts being made in some sectors of party and government activity, and it is beginning to assume such proportions that if it is not duly controlled and overcome, it may create serious difficulties for the revolutionary process.

That is why it is necessary to combat this situation vigorously. As was announced in the statement by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, we are going to begin today the Generalized Offensive Against Liberalism and Disorganization. That offensive is aimed at:

1. Reestablishing the authority of the party and government.
2. Strengthening discipline at all levels.
3. Checking up on the activity of each individual and each organization in the activity being engaged in [sentence garbled].
4. Strengthening the link between the party and the people's masses.
5. Raising the political consciousness of party members and the people.
6. Insuring compliance with the guidelines issued by the special party congress and the national plan.

### Central Committee Secretariat Will Be Offensive's Headquarters

The offensive is being launched and headed by the party. The Central Committee Secretariat will constitute its headquarters and is going to provide it with central leadership, first in Luanda and later in the provinces.

During the offensive, the Central Committee Secretariat will hold meetings with coordinators of the party provincial committees and issue directions to the coordinators and to officials of the party youth movement and the mass organizations.

The offensive--as was emphasized, by the way, in the Political Bureau's statement--will be markedly political and educational in character and not merely repressive. It will rely on the active participation of all party members and all the people of Angola.

Because of that, comrades, the denunciation of irregularities will be one of the principal means of developing the offensive.

### Be Courageous in Reporting all Irregularities

But I want to warn you, comrades, that anonymous denunciations and those not showing the sender's address will not be considered. We feel that honest workers--sincere workers who are committed to our revolutionary process and to the tasks of national reconstruction--must not hide their faces. They must courageously report the irregularities that occur, whether in their workplaces or in their places of residence.

We know that troublemakers and saboteurs are in your midst.

Our party has the support of the working masses, it has the support of all the inhabitants of Luanda's neighborhoods, and we hope that starting tomorrow, reports will begin arriving either at the Central Committee Secretariat or at the Executive Commission of the Luanda Provincial Committee concerning those individuals in our society who persist in living a life based on the principles of the old society, which all of us will have to liquidate.

And I must say, comrades, that without your support--without the effective support of the working masses--our Generalized Offensive Against Liberalism and Disorganization will not succeed.

### Toponymic Changes in Luanda

Along with our launching today of the Generalized Offensive Against Liberalism and Disorganization, we in the Central Committee Secretariat have also been reviewing for some time a recommendation by a committee appointed a few years ago to change place names in the city of Luanda. The review of that recommendation having been completed, we decided that effective today, we would change a great number of the names recalling the colonial era and still used for streets, avenues, cross streets, and some squares in our city of Luanda. About 157 name changes have been approved.

Last year on this same date, we talked a little about the situation in our city. We found at the time that hygiene and cleanliness were not the best in the city of Luanda. So far we have not noted a great commitment by the city of Luanda's residents,

and especially the workers from the Luanda Provincial Commissariat, to carrying out this important task so as to make our capital city in fact "the mirror of our nation."

We feel that in order to overcome this situation, it will be necessary to beef up the Luanda Provincial Commissariat's cadres. We feel that we must establish within the Luanda Commissariat an entity with sufficient political authority to be able to coordinate the work of the cadres in the provincial units of the various ministries-- to be able to coordinate all the means and forces (which are not inconsiderable) in the city of Luanda so as to transform as rapidly as possible the face of our city of Luanda.

Long live the MPLA-Labor Party.

Long live the People's Republic of Angola.

Long live the Angolan people.

The struggle continues.

For people's government.

Victory is certain.

11798

CSO: 4401/270

**SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSIONS, U.S. PLANS PART OF IMPERIALIST PLOT**

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 May 81 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "In Answer to Imperialism's Aggressive Policy"]

[Excerpts] The Angolan people's socialist option, as we know, was publicly announced at the historic third plenary meeting of the MPLA's central committee in 1976.

Angola possesses today a party which is a leader for the entire society, armed with the potent ideological weapon of the proletariat, Marxism-Leninism. Under the leadership of this party, Angola has been hewing the difficult but sure road chosen by its people: the construction of scientific socialism.

What does socialism mean for us Angolans? It means the construction of a new society in which Angolans reap the benefits of their own labor, in which they feel free of hunger, poverty, unemployment and many other "cancers" inherent to the capitalist system. No one, even our most hateful enemies, doubts any longer that the MPLA-Labor Party, the People's Republic of Angola and its heroic people have firmly decided to continue the construction of a society where the economic and social welfare of all the people is the order of the day.

Meanwhile, this freely chosen option of our party and our people is not viewed favorably by many. Those who are dissatisfied with our option are precisely those countries that continue to dream about transforming Angola into a docile element of their imperialist strategy in relation to the African continent.

It should be recalled that only a few African countries were able, after independence to follow an independent course, to control their own economies, to remain faithful to anti-colonialist principles and to opt for a just distribution of their natural resources. It should be said that politically independent Africa was put in chains by the economic interests of capitalism that see in oil, diamonds, iron and uranium --not to mention-- the vital source for their very survival.

Conniving, as always, in the plunder of other people's riches, imperialists view Angola's natural resources as being the precious but cheap key to their very serious economic crises.

However, faithful to its principles and to its responsibility toward African peoples and humanity, the People's Republic of Angola gave the right answer to the



imperialists' plans for domination. The Angolan state exercises full sovereignty over its natural resources and is not an easy prey for those multinationals thirsting for our riches and aiming at maximum profits. Moreover, conscious of its strategic position in Africa and in accordance with the anti-capitalist principles that guide it, the People's Republic of Angola denounces and fights against the aggressive plans of imperialism and its alliance with reactionary regimes such as racist South Africa. But imperialism is not giving up its policy of aggression against our revolution. And why is that?

The enemies of the Angolan revolution are aware that a socialist Angola, having overcome the problems of hunger and poverty, would be an example for those peoples that are still oppressed or for those that are new-colonized and still attempting to solve the most pressing problem afflicting them.

Moreover, there is Angola's faithfulness to the liberation struggles in Southern Africa, in spite of political blackmail aggressions.

Such aggressions are not only committed by the Pretoria regime and are not only due to the fact that we support the SWAPO and the ANC. This is only a pretext that should not fool us. South African aggressions are part of a well-thought out plan within the more general strategy of imperialism against revolutionary forces on the one hand and against the countries of the socialist community on the other. According to the political bureau's declaration, this plan goes as far as advocating the infiltration of agents under the guise of "diplomats" or "cooperants;" the recruitment of mercenaries and the training of Angolan puppets for new and demented adventures. An attempt is being made, moreover, to set up a propaganda machine hostile to Angola, its people and its revolution by resorting to certain information media manipulated by the imperialist oligarchy.

The declaration of the MPLA-Labor Party warns us, once again, that this generalized offensive is being directed by the most reactionary circles of the United States now in power that are involved in launching a policy of state terrorism.

This is the true "American plan" for Africa, which the White House does not dare to mention publicly when it sends "emissaries" who attempt to convince this or that chief of state to align their policies. This is also the truth that Pretoria does not mention when it attacks our territory.

But let Washington know, let Pretoria know, let anyone who dreams about macabre attempts to recolonize Angola know that our country, our people, the MPLA-Labor Party continue to be vigilant and ready to react implacably to any plan aimed at jeopardizing their sovereignty and independence.

Faithful in the defense of our threatened country, let us go forward in the generalized offensive against liberalism and disorganization.

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

## **PORTUGUESE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION MEMBERS STRESS FRIENDSHIP**

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Apr 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Several eminent Portuguese democrats, in Angola to attend celebrations commemorating 25 April, took part in a roundtable Tuesday in Luanda. During the roundtable, Dr Domingos Lopes, member of the Portugal-Angola Friendship Association, noted that the Angolan people looked upon the celebration of 25 April as if it were their own.

Drawing a parallel between that date and 11 November 1975, the date of Angola's declaration of independence, Lopes said the two events were "an integral part of the peoples' struggle to free themselves from imperialism and capitalist exploitation."

He added that he would take back to Lisbon with him the Angolan people's solidarity with the Portuguese revolution, noting that the people of Angola defend not only their own freedom but the dignity of all Africa.

In this regard, Lopes condemned the Western countries, which take no action against the undeclared war of aggression waged by racist South Africa, and even encourage their mass media to launch a poison campaign against the Angolan revolution.

In turn, analyzing Portugal's current political situation, Santos Silva, of the CGTP/Intersindical [General Federation of Portuguese Workers/National Intersindical], and Manuel Alfredinha, of the URAP (Portuguese Antifascist Resistance Union), warned of the rise of the right in Portugal, which threatens the conquests of 25 April.

In his address, Francisco Caixinha, representative of the Agrarian Reform Movement, also clearly exposed the policy of capitalist recovery in the rural area, where about 600,000 hectares of arable land have already been taken away from the cooperatives. This position of the rightist government is accompanied by its policy of denationalizing companies, contrary to constitutional precepts.

Thus the workers' living standard is constantly deteriorating, the cost of living is increasing and the army of the unemployed is growing. At the same time, hundreds of union leaders and activists have been dismissed, with the sanction of the authorities.

"Under these circumstances," Manuel Alfredinha said, "if we do not yet have a fascist government, it is at least on the way to becoming fascist."

Hearing in mind, however, that the values of the April revolution are defended and safeguarded by certain institutional organs, one of the reporters present asked: "Is there a possibility that the extreme right could launch a coup d'etat?"

Santos Silva, of the Intersindical, replied that the goal of the right is, in effect, to see the Portuguese constitution (considered the most progressive in Western Europe, "torn to bits." He said, "They have not managed to do so yet, thanks to the workers' struggle."

He indicated that the idea of a coup d'etat in Portugal is remote, because, as he said, "this would not even be good for the rightist forces in power."

Silva said finally that the CGTP/Intersindical has a very special relationship with the UNTA (National Union of Angolan Workers), a relationship of great understanding, friendship and solidarity.

Taking part in the roundtable discussion, along with Angolan journalists, were representatives of the Women's Democratic Movement (Ilda Pires) and the Portuguese Council for Peace. Also present were Dr Cadete Leita, of the 25 April Association, an organization headquartered in Angola, and M. Serrano, journalist with the Portuguese daily newspaper O DIARIO.

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CSO: 4401/260



## ANGOLA

### PORTUGUESE, SPANISH BANKING DELEGATIONS' VISIT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 May 81 p 4

Text A delegation from the Portuguese FONSECAS e BURNAY bank headed by Adelio Correia, deputy director in charge of cadre training, arrived yesterday in Luanda for a working visit to our country.

Upon arrival, Adelio Correia stated that "this visit to Angola is aimed at implementing the agreement signed in Lisbon on 25 March between the FONSECAS e BURNAY bank (BFB-Portugal) and the National Bank of Angola concerning "training of Angolan cadre."

He added: "This agreement is divided into three parts: a banking affairs course to be offered in Luanda until 1988 by the BFB; adapt the BFB training courses to Angolan socio-cultural realities and to the National Bank of Angola itself; and finally to train technical cadre for the National Bank of Angola's professional training center." The delegation will remain in Luanda 11 days and includes three specialists in educational resources for professional training.

Still another delegation of the Spanish Credit Bank, which includes its director and deputy director, Francisco Nevi Lafuente and Jesus Martin Rodriguez, has been in Luanda since yesterday for a 3-day visit, at the invitation of the National Bank of Angola.

Francisco Lafuente declared that "his visit to Angola is aimed at financial and commercial contacts with the National Bank of Angola."

CSO: 4401/290

## LUANDA INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON OIL, UNDERDEVELOPMENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Jose Luis]

[Text] As spokesman of the Preparatory Committee for the Second International Conference on "Petroleum and Underdevelopment," committee coordinator Herminio Escorcio will hold a press conference next Monday, during which he will take up topics related to the upcoming conference.

According to the committee spokesman, attendance at this important international event is expected to exceed 200, including Angolan participants, guests and foreign speakers whose presence has already been confirmed. Of the delegations taking part in the seminar, the Italian delegation is the largest, with over 30 members. We have learned that there has been only one major change to date, involving the chairmanship of the session to be held on 7 May. Initially, the session was to have been chaired by Shigeaki Ueki, president of PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation], who will lead his country's delegation. Owing to unalterable commitments elsewhere, he will not be able to be present for all the proceedings, so there will be a change. The committee is interested in inviting the minister of education of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] or the dean of the University of Angola to chair the session.

From what is known of the agenda, on the last day of the conference there will be a panel discussion, already a traditional activity in petroleum conferences. The panel consists in putting up for debate the opinions of the chiefs of delegations, who are usually of ministerial rank.

Initially the panel was to include the ministers (or their representatives) of Algeria, Brazil, Camaroon, Congo, Gabon, India, Mozambique and Tanzania and the secretary general of OAPEEC (Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries), which, as its name implies, is composed exclusively of Arab countries. To date, among the ministers, the representatives of the Congo and Tanzania, the secretary of state of Gabon and a counselor of the secretary general of OAPEEC have confirmed their attendance. It is already known that the Algerian minister will not be present, since he will be attending an oil meeting in Kuwait. The minister from Camaroon has not yet replied, and the Brazilian minister will be represented on the panel by an individual to be named in due time.

According to the committee spokesman, the aforementioned panel will be an open session, and those present may interrupt the debate if any point needs clarification.

The same source said that members of the Permanent Secretariat of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, all members of the government, representatives of the armed forces and the first secretary of the People's Assembly will be invited to attend the opening and closing sessions.

According to the planned program, each of these sessions will be chaired by an Angolan leader, who will analyze various aspects of national politics and will focus on the most salient aspects of our economy, mainly our economic dependence with regard to the petroleum sector.

On the day following the closing session, the foreign participants will visit the Ngunza petroleum school.

It is noted that the First International Petroleum Conference was held in November 1978 by the Petroleum Ministry, under the general title "Industry and Oil." That conference was sponsored by the UNDP, with scientific coordination provided by the ADL (Arthur D. Little) U.S. consulting firm specializing in the areas of petroleum and energy.

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CSO: 4401/260

STRUGGLE AGAINST PRACTICES OF LIBERALISM URGED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Decisive Battle"]

[Excerpta] In the wake of the last communique issued by the party's political bureau proclaiming a generalized offensive against liberalism and disorganization, the entire country has understandably been anxiously awaiting the results.

Tempered by the hard experience of 5 centuries of struggle, the Angolan people soon perceived that they had been called upon to join in an important battle that could be decisive to the outcome of the revolution which we are fighting today and which must be brought to its ultimate consequences.

We must know that our road to victory will not be easy. The enemy we shall combat has many faces and appears under various guises. The enemy lives among us and works side by side with us.

It is not easy to fight against liberalism, the main cause of most of the ills affecting Angolan society today. We shall not bring to fruition the present generalized offensive simply by shouting slogans. We must issue a call to action for all of us, for all the people, with one voice and one will.

In the first place, we must know the enemy against whom we shall fight, the ways he shows himself, the various faces he assumes and the many colors he adopts that make him a chameleon.

What is, indeed, liberalism?

The origins of liberalism are to be found in the petty bourgeoisie and derive from its class attitude. The roots of liberalism are in individualism, selfishness, the thirst for easy profits. Liberalism is the declared enemy--at the ideological, political or organizational levels--of the defense of the collective interest.

When liberalism makes strides within a party or a society in the process of building scientific socialism, it obstructs the impetus of the revolution. By advocating the kind of social harmony that has no principles or scientific bases, liberalism rejects the ideological struggle as a proven tool to achieve internal unity within the party and the revolutionary organizations and later the unity of action of all the people in the common struggle for the triumph of the revolution.

How does liberalism manifest itself in practice?

Nepotism and a spirit of "laissez-faire" are manifestations of liberalism when they are practiced for individual advantage to the detriment of the collective good and the progress of the revolution.

We practice liberalism when we cover up suggestions or criticism within the organisms of which we are members for the sake of irresponsible criticism or machinations, thus hurting the principles of collective life to the benefit of individual inclinations.

We practice liberalism when, for our own peace of mind, we accept the continued existence of errors as long as they do not affect us personally, or when we use our power to cover up irresponsibility and incompetence, or when we grant special favors for tribal, regional or racial reasons.

We show liberalism when we do not observe the principles of democratic centralism, when we do not carry out orders and directives from above in order to impose instead our own personal opinions, eschewing discipline and control.

We practice liberalism when we do not combat rumors, calumny, and political intrigue, the usual weapons of the counterrevolution.

We show liberalism when we assume a passive attitude in our work, when we avoid responsibilities or when we pretend to be indispensable in our work places and the duties of the revolution, where only the highest office satisfies us.

We practice liberalism when we do not accept criticism and when we refuse to correct our mistakes.

The generalized offensive is aimed at eradicating these negative phenomena from our midst. It is the duty of party militants, of the youth, of the mass organizations, of the workers and the entire people to participate in it.

Only thus will revolutionary justice be applicable to all, without distinction. To leaders and workers, to the mighty and the lowly.

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

CSO: 4401/289

## BRIEFS

**NEW APPOINTMENTS IN HOUSING**--As a result of the increased activity in the sector which he directs at the national level, Lourenco Ferreira (Diandengue), secretary of state for housing, has issued a dispatch creating SEH [Housing Secretariat] offices in all the provinces. In another dispatch, that member of the party's Central Committee relieved the following SEH provincial directors of their duties in the interest of service: Goncalves Miguel Gaspar (Luanda Province), Martinho Cordeiro Benchimol (Benguela), Jose da Costa Frotta Ferreira Gamboa (Kwanza-Norte) and Luis Manuel (Uige). Also by dispatch, and in the interest of service, the housing secretary named Jose Luquinda dos Santos as national director of housing development, Serafim Domingos Pacavira Contreiras as national director for inspection and preservation of real estate, Jose Abilio Alves Monteiro as director of the Legal Office, Gentil Ramos Pimenta as chief of the National Department of Administration and Management of the Budget, Miguel Antonio Nogueira as chief of the National Department of Human Resources and Carlos Jose Veloso as director of the Office of the Secretary of State. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Apr 81 p 2] 6362

**PORT COUNCILS ESTABLISHED**--A decree issued by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, and published in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA determines the creation of an Operative Council (COOP) in each of the nation's ports. According to the decree, the COOP is the coordinating agency for all movement of merchandise in the port areas. Its basic functions are to keep informed of all cargo held by existing agencies in the port area (warehouses and lots) and of docked and anchored ships, and to know the origin (in the case of exports) and destination (imports) of all merchandise. Among other functions, the COOP should know the capacity of the receiving agencies to take in imported merchandise and the capacity of shipping agencies to forward merchandise for export, and well as the volume of merchandise the port can handle in loading and unloading operations. The decree also states that the COOP is an agency within the province of the port, and is headed by the director of the respective port. The COOP consists of a representative of the party, the Foreign Trade Ministry, DOC, ETP, the railway company, Coastal Shipping, and navigation and forwarding agencies.

The decree stresses that the COOP's have been created, among other reasons, because of the congestion in the warehouses and other port areas, underutilization of the few available means of transport, the lack of warehouses for receipt of goods and the poor distribution of import cargoes among the country's various ports of entry. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Apr 81 p 1] 6362



COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Following the proceedings of the Joint Angolan-Yugoslav Commission, important economic, technical and scientific cooperation accords between our two countries were signed yesterday. Manuel Mangureira, minister of construction and chairman of the joint commission for our country, signed the accords on behalf of Angola, and Vuko Bragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, represented that country. As the Angolan building minister stressed, with the signing of these accords our countries have gained an important instrument for the strengthening of cooperation at many levels and have joined together in the struggle for economic development of both countries, to the benefit of their peoples. The Yugoslav leader also pointed out this fact in his address at the end of the signing ceremony. Bragasevic was received yesterday by Manuel Pacavira, secretary of the Central Committee for the production sector, with whom he exchanged views on certain matters pertaining to the political, social and economic life of the two countries. Present at the meeting were Manuel Mangureira, Angola's building minister, and the Yugoslavian ambassador accredited to our country. On Thursday, the Yugoslavian delegation visited the Cambambe Dam, in Kwanza-Norte Province, within the framework of the activities of the joint commission. The delegation has now left Luanda to return to Yugoslavia. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Apr 81 p 2] 6362

NEW APPOINTMENTS--The minister of labor and social security, Horacio Bras da Silva, has issued a number of executive decisions aimed at endowing his Ministry with cadre able to respond to present needs. A technical cabinet has thus been created, which will provide support to the minister and the central organs, and a number of appointments have been made. Jaime Madaleno da Costa Carneiro has been appointed director of the cabinet and appointed chief of the national department of labor studies. Rodolfo Lourenco Cardoso e Silva, director of the planning cabinet, has also been appointed director of the center of labor studies; Joaquim Dias Marques de Oliveira and Joao Adriano da Costa have been appointed respectively docent deputy director and administrative deputy director of this center. Meanwhile, Isaura de Jesus Leitao da Conceicao, section chief of the planning cabinet has also been appointed assistant director of the minister's cabinet. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 May 81 p 2]

DELEGATION TO ADDIS ABABA--A conference for the establishment of a preferential trade zone is being held since 12 May in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia. The Peoples Republic of Angola is represented at this international forum by a delegation constituted by members of the Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs, state secretariat for cooperation and headed by Luvumbo Sebastiao, trade policy director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Fourteen countries of Central and Southern Africa are participating in this conference, namely Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana, Comoro Islands, Djibouti, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Swaziland, Ethiopia, Malawi and Angola. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 May 81 p 2]

UNITA VICTORIES REPORTED--Paris--The war continues in Angola. The Angolan Ministry of Defense published on Monday a communique about the "aggressions of the South African army" against Angola during the months of April and May. In turn, the UNITA has announced in two communiques issued in Brussels on 13 and 21 May that it conducted a series of operations against military and economic targets in the center and southern parts of Angola on 16 April and 16 May. These operations reportedly ended with 443 Angolan and Cuban soldiers dead while UNITA suffered no losses. The communiques also mentioned the 16 May downing of a Hercules Saba transport aircraft, registered under No 71 86 11, which reportedly was transporting Cuban officers. There were no survivors. UNITA affirms that among the dead were Col Davitti and Lt Col Radame. [Excerpt] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 28 May 81 p 4]

## BENIN

### BRIEFS

LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES--Cotonou, Benin, 1 Jun (AFP)--Libyan Foreign Minister Ali at-Turayki arrived here today for a working visit. An official statement said the visit was part of the periodic consultations between Libya and Benin. It said Mr at-Turayki would discuss African issues with Benin officials in advance of the Organization of African Unity's summit 24-27 June in Nairobi, Kenya. [Text] [ABO11255 Paris AFP in English 1241 GMT 1 Jun 81]

CSO: 4420/1114



## LIVING CONDITIONS, TRIBALISM AMONG PROBLEMS FACING STUDENTS

Brazzaville MWETI in French 25 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by J. R. Morapenda]

[Text] Twenty-four April 1977-24 April 1981: Marien Ngouabi University is 4 years old. It was in order to commemorate this event, which coincides with year 7 of the birth of the university UJSC [Union of Congolese Socialist Youth] and the international day of solidarity with youth against imperialism, that hundreds of students assembled yesterday at the rectory under the chairmanship of Comrade Daniel Abibi, cultural adviser to the presidency and rector of the university.

Four years ago University of Brazzaville students--galvanized by the irresistible tide of revolution, rose as one man to re-christen the university which today bears the name of "the immortal Marien Ngouabi." Professors and students meet every year on this occasion to glorify his memory and reaffirm their solidarity with all peoples. Days and years have rolled by, Marien Ngouabi University has survived in the midst of so many day-to-day problems and problems and questions as urgent as they are complex. Some problems have now been identified. The university students, who continually cry shame upon careerism and intellectualism, examined several of them during the mini-congress of university youth held in preparation for the fourth UJSC congress last August. Among these problems were teaching methods at the university, the imperfect relations between students and the state services, student conditions, and many others. Students at Marien Ngouabi University find--in regard to pedagogical methods--that certain teachers are obstinate in their resistance to change. Through their first secretary they have criticized the rector, saying, "We know that most of the professor are aware of their responsibilities, that there are very conscientious teachers who devote themselves wholeheartedly to their tasks, who apply themselves in a cooperative manner, despite difficult working conditions, to teaching and research; but alongside them there unfortunately exists a category of instructors--both with and without tenure--who are content to fall back into routine, and who endlessly teach the same course year after year. The cadres at Marien Ngouabi University," they continue, "are finding everywhere that it is difficult to get positions. They are having problems going into service," they say.

The rector of Marien Ngouabi University took the opportunity to say that he understood it was mainly a matter of structural problems, in admissions, organization of instruction, improvement of the living conditions for the various categories of people

who work there: students, laborers, teachers and non-teachers. He stated that the struggle has already begun and is already bearing fruit. Firm promises from the political leadership as well as its generosity, he continued, enable us to look forward to the efficient improvement of Marien Ngouabi University. Construction presently under way in various areas, the recent working visit of the president of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] central committee, he said are striking testimony to the determination of the government to build up the university. A fundamental question, for the scientific and cultural future of the country depend on it.

Some problems in building up Marien Ngouabi University remain, but today the prospects for resolving structural problems in admissions, and in housing for teachers, students and administrative cadres are good. All that is needed, he concluded, is a little militant patience.

Denouncing the harmful effects of divisiveness, the university rector said that today, unfortunately, ethnic differences are exacerbated within the institution. The increase in these subjective factors weakens the struggle of our people. He thinks that youth and the other democratic forces can play an important part in the struggle to reduce the harmful effects of these divisive factors.

Academics, and particularly teachers and students, are on the front lines of this sad fight. There is even a researcher who is doing all he can to give a theoretical justification for such a subjective formulation. Thus, the attributes of a particular ethnic group are given exaggerated value, while at the same time the qualities of another group are under-valued. Mistakes and inadequacies are disregarded or minimized, as are people's defects, when one's own tribal group is considered, while mistakes and shortcomings of people in other tribes are exaggerated. Theoretical absurdities are proposed, such as that tribalism is the dominant ideology in our country at present. People try, in whatever institution they find themselves, to surround themselves basically with people of their own group. Even students. In places where they may think and write what they please, they say or write insanities which only show their adhesion to tribalistic concepts, whereas one might have hoped to see traces of the manifestation of intelligence at work. Those among them who rise above such considerations are deemed traitors.

Recalling the counsel of the president of the PCT central committee, he concluded that we should realize that tribalism in its various forms remains a serious obstacle to progress, for it proceeds basically from an ideological conception of organizational and methodological principles which are contrary to the interests of the people.

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CSO: 4400/1184

KENYA

PRESIDENT ON POLICE RIGHT OF ENTRY TO UNIVERSITY

LD011412 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0925 GMT 1 Jun 81 EA

(Speech by Kenya President Daniel Arap Moi, on the occasion of Madaraka Day, anniversary of grant of internal self-government, in Uhuru Park, Nairobi, delivered in Swahili--live)

[Excerpt] I have not said much about our university; you Wananchi who are not deeply informed, there is a great deal happening there.

What I would like to point out is that that place is not a holy place, where the police cannot enter. We expect the university to be a place where parents have the satisfaction of knowing that their children are acquiring knowledge, to uplift our nation; the nation is depending on them.

And what is going on there? The young men are buying machetes from the Masai and taking them into the university so as to silence anyone wishing to speak. Is that democracy? I ask Wananchi, is that democracy?

If I say instead of letting a person give his opinion, and if found to be lacking in sense then ignoring them democratically, I should then use my machet, if one does not agree with me, is that correct?

From today I would like to tell you that the university is not a sacred place. From today and in the future, as is the case in Dar es Salaam and other places, police can enter to maintain law and order. Just the same as they maintain it in other places over Wananchi.

I say this because our hopes are linked with this university. If parents have lost confidence in a university such as this one, then shame on us. Shame on us.

Some of the students are even prowling around, although we said they should go home and report to their chiefs and subchiefs twice a week. But I hear some are still in Nairobi, trying to influence those in Kenyatta University.

DSH: AA20/1113

## **LIBERIA**

### **BRIEFS**

**COUPLOTS ADMIT PLOTTING--**Monrovia, 3 Jun (AFP)--Fourteen noncommissioned officers and soldiers have been arrested and accused of plotting to overthrow the government of Liberia, an official source announced today in this capital. Those arrested, who admitted their guilt, were planning to assassinate the principal leaders of the ruling military council in Liberia and the ministers. The rebels were arrested a few days ago when M Sgt Samuel Doe, head of state and chairman, was in Freetown attending the summit meeting of the ECOWAS. During the investigation, according to the presidency services, those accused admitted that some civilians were implicated in the planned coup. [Text] [PA031950 Paris AFP in Spanish 1923 GMT 3 Jun 81]

**TRIAL OF SOLDIERS SET--**Monrovia, 30 May (AFP)--Six soldiers accused of murder will appear before the Liberian military court on Monday, Brigadier General Joseph Nimely, president of the court announced on Friday. The date on which these murders were committed was not stated. The six men are liable for the death penalty. [Text] [AB301356 Paris AFP in French 1028 GMT 30 May 81]

CNO: 4400/1275

# MACHEL POINTS OUT DUTIES OF ARMED FORCES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Apr 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Beira--"We must close ranks in the army. One soldier's mistake is paid for in blood. We want to create a revolutionary, strong, modern army which masters military science and techniques to defend intransigently our hard-won freedom, independence and sovereignty," said Marshal Samora Machel, president of FRELIMO Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, when speaking to the military cadre and soldiers at the FPLM [Mozambique Armed Forces] Secondary School in Sofala Province.

"You are here," added the supreme leader of the Mozambique Revolution, "to enhance the value of our conquests and defend the revolution.

"We learn here to map out the correct strategy for our policy which calls for the well-being of the people, progress, peace and the building of socialism. We learn to love the people and serve them properly. We must always be certain of winning, just as we won each battle during the armed struggle."

President Machel, who personally inaugurated the political and organizational offensive a little over a year ago in Beira, wanted to see how it was being implemented and went yesterday afternoon to the secondary school where he inquired about various aspects--achievements, difficulties and future prospects; later he held an important meeting to define the guidelines for that military school's secure growth.

## Defend the Revolution

"We must enhance our conquests and defend the revolution. The military is a vital, dynamic organization. We will be capable and efficient, with the ability to plan and prevent enemy attacks," emphasized the supreme leader elsewhere in his speech, referring to the importance and goals in setting up this secondary school.

"Military science and techniques must serve the people and the revolution. We must be battle-ready, be a well-organized, efficient army well versed in military science.

"You are not here for appreciation. The revolution must value its men. You get the message," said President Machel.

## Message for Ian Smith

During his important speech, President Machel sent the following message to Ian Smith and his defunct regime, smashed by the force and determination of the people of Zimbabwe:

"Thanks, Smith. You were a good teacher. We became stronger. Our army became more powerful and modern.

"Our soldiers went on foot and returned by plane," he stressed.

#### Warning to the Boers

"South Africa is not going to attack our country, otherwise we will not stop until we are in Pretoria. We will teach the Boers a lesson," said the supreme leader later.

"Whenever they attack us, we will get more weapons. They will be cannonfodder."

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CSO: 4401/232



## MOZAMBIQUE

### MINISTER MEETS WITH YOUNG TRAINEES TO GDR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 May 81 p 5

[Text] About 800 young people selected to follow professional training courses abroad, especially in the GDR, met yesterday morning in Maputo with the minister of justice and substitute minister of labor, Teodato Hunguana, and other officials of this ministry. During the meeting the minister defined concrete guidelines that will orient the activities and behavior of the young trainees in that socialist country.

These young people are being sent to the GDR for professional training in accordance with the agreements signed between the GDR and Mozambique in various fields such as industry and agriculture.

A Ministry of Labor delegation is already stationed in that country, maintaining direct and permanent contacts with Mozambican students taking courses in factories and various other production units. The Mozambican delegate to the GDR reviewed a number of experiences that he termed very important and which can be used as the basis for the behavior to be adopted by the trainees upon their entering similar surroundings. The young people read a message affirming their will and determination to carry out their duty to study and learn.

Minister Teodato Hunguana explained the objectives of these courses and the significant assistance provided by the GDR and other socialist countries in national reconstruction and the development of our country. He also stated that these training courses are important because they produce cadre who will continue the struggle for economic independence.

"You are leaving as young people and will return as workers to join the ranks of our country's working class. There are development projects that need qualified manpower, and your fundamental duty is to study and learn."

"You must give a correct picture of the Mozambican people, which is industrious, disciplined and organized," the minister stated.

He also recommended that the young people keep in regular touch with their families and study party and state documents as well as read magazines and newspapers from our country so as to be aware of events in Mozambique.

One-hundred sixty trainees are leaving tomorrow and the others will follow in succession.

CSO: 4401/291

FRELIMO-BRAZILIAN CP MEETING STRESSES FRIENDSHIP

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 May 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Talks began yesterday in Maputo between the FRELIMO Party and the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB). The delegations are headed respectively by Joaquim Chissano, Central Committee secretary for FRELIMO foreign relations, and Teodoro Melo, member of the PCB Political Bureau.

Speaking at the beginning of the talks, Joaquim Chissano said that the visit by the party delegation from Brazil will contribute to a strengthening not only of relations between the two parties but also of the movements representing the world's revolutionary forces, something that is very important at this time, when imperialism is showing itself to be more crafty, more perspicacious, and more aggressive.

The Central Committee secretary for the party's foreign relations also mentioned the relations of friendship existing between the two parties, saying that PCB members were with us during the armed struggle for national liberation and have been supporting us since the time of national reconstruction.

The leader in our country's party and government said: "This is not the first meeting that we have had with our comrades from the PCB, and we feel that it is necessary to have an exchange of opinions between the two parties--an exchange of information concerning problems of common interest, problems inherent in both parties, and the international situation." He added that Brazil is located in a part of the world with which we are very unfamiliar and that it is therefore always useful to hear the opinion of our brothers in that area.

For his part, the head of the PCB delegation, which also includes Almir Neves, member of the PCB Secretariat, said that for his party, it is important to be aware of the transformations taking place in southern Africa and particularly in Mozambique, which is the principal base for the revolutionary movement. Such knowledge will enable it to exert a certain amount of influence on the democratic forces in Brazil for the purpose of gaining support for Mozambique.

Participating in the talks on behalf of our country are Jose Correia Ganancio, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, and Valeriano Ferrao, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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CSO: 4401/277



## MOZAMBIQUE

### CAHORA BASSA FUTURE VIEWED AS 'FUNDAMENTALLY MOZAMBIKAN'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 May 81 p 1

[Text] The Cahora Bassa hydroelectric dam belongs in the economic future of Mozambique as a "fundamentally Mozambican" enterprise.

This was defined during the recent talks in Maputo between the Mozambican and Portuguese governments represented respectively by state secretary of coal and hydrocarbons Dr Abdul Magid Osman and Mario Martins Adegas, state secretary of treasury.

The intergovernmental protocol outlines the framework for the gradual integration of the Cahora Bassa project (HCB) into the development of the Mozambican energy field, especially the HCB's assistance to Electricity of Mozambique projects such as the high-tension Center-North line, the Cahora Bassa northern plant and others.

During the talks, which were held in an "atmosphere of frankness and cordiality," the principles for the administration and operation of the enterprise were defined, taking into account the interests of both countries.

The two sides decided that in order to improve the administration of the enterprise, its permanent headquarters will be moved to Songo in the province of Tete.

Coupled with Portuguese responsibility in the direction of the enterprise, the protocol defines the Mozambican cadre's participation at the various administrative levels. The two parties agreed that this is the best way to ensure the necessary transfer of technology. Currency regulations as applied to the Cahora Bassa project were also defined.

It was also decided to establish a commission to analyze various problems in order to provide solutions to all important questions. The joint commission will submit all issues to the respective governments as needed.

In a note published day before yesterday, the AIM (MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY) stated erroneously that a power plant will be jointly built in the northern part of the country. No power plant will be built and the HCB will only assist in the Cahora Bassa northern plant mentioned above.

CSO: 4401/291

URGENT NEED FOR FUEL CONSERVATION STRESSED

Energy Minister's Communique

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Apr 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] To inaugurate the liquid fuels (super and regular gasoline and gas oil) rationing system, Antonio Branco, our country's minister of industry and power, made an important announcement yesterday on Radio Mozambique in which he analyzed the main reasons for the approval of Law 1/81. They are: the constant, spiraling rise of petroleum prices on the international market, the transfer of the impact of that increase to underdeveloped countries by industrialized capitalist countries from whom we import the bulk of the country's necessary goods and the fact that we import all our petroleum.

For this reason, strict measures on fuel use are necessary to reduce unnecessary expenditures and conserve, thus fulfilling the demands of the struggle against underdevelopment.

The following is the full text of Minister Branco's announcement:

The measures to ration liquid fuels (gasoline and gas oil) used by vehicles, listed in Law 1/81 which has just been published, are urgently needed so we will conserve more in this area. Conservation is necessary to win our economic battle, fulfill the central state plan and make the decade of victory over underdevelopment a success.

These measures were taken after careful analysis of our economic situation and the effect of the constant price increase of liquid fuels internationally.

Our country is part of the world economy. We are affected by what happens in the world.

We must buy equipment, vehicles, tractors, machines, spare parts, raw materials and consumer goods not produced domestically to develop our economy.

We export sugar, tea, lumber, cotton, cashew nuts, shrimp and other goods.

Generally speaking, we export raw materials and import equipment and industrialized products.

On the international market, the prices of our exports have not risen as sharply as our imports. The price of many of the latter products has tripled or quadrupled in the last 5 years.

As in other nonpetroleum-producing underdeveloped countries, our economy suffers in two ways from the increased petroleum price.

Let us look:

The increase in the price of petroleum can be seen in the following data:

In 1971, a barrel of petroleum cost \$2.00;

In 1977, it cost \$12.00;

In 1980, the same barrel was \$41.00.

Thus, within 10 years, it has increased more than 20 times.

On one hand, we must pay rising prices for our petroleum which is an enormous burden on our economy.

On the other hand, industrialized capitalist countries, from which we import various products, increase the prices of their products constantly, transferring to the purchaser countries the adverse effects of petroleum prices. Industrialized capitalist countries are not paying for the petroleum price hikes.

In our country, domestic consumption of petroleum and its byproducts represents a small percentage of all energy used; we mainly use firewood and vegetable charcoal. However, because of our underdevelopment, petroleum and petroleum byproducts represent a high percentage of the total cost of our imports. The percentage grows constantly, seriously affects our economy and could threaten our development if we do not take strict conservation and fuel-substitution measures.

We must admit that we have not made an effort to conserve. There has been no awareness of this need, despite various party and state measures. Conservation is still not a daily practice in our lives. In many instances, fuel has been wasted rather than conserved.

We note that people continue to drive too fast, state vehicles are used improperly, trucks and cabs still drive around empty, machines and motors are left running and there are no programs to reduce fuel consumption.

Because they are not maintained, the motors of various types of vehicles use twice or three times the amount of fuel.

Parked tractors, jeeps and trucks are left for hours with the motors running.

These are only a few of the many examples which could be given about wasting gasoline and gas oil. This waste cannot continue and must be eliminated immediately.

In short, these are the reasons for the need for gasoline and gas oil rationing. It is a requirement for the development of our economy, a requirement in the fight against hunger, lack of clothing, dire poverty and underdevelopment. We must seriously accept this need and its objectives and extend this awareness to all areas of our lives and work where conservation must be constantly practiced.

Other countries in the same situation are also taking measures to limit fuel consumption. The measures we are now taking have become ever more pressing.

Since this measure is necessary for our development, the enemy will make it his target. We must be vigilant for those who will work in every way to prevent rationing, those who will try to hinder its implementation, those who will try bribery, corruption, falsification, theft and other means to obtain for personal use more gasoline and diesel fuel than allotted to them.

They will be harshly punished, as indicated in Law 1/81.

Some problems may arise with the rationing quotas. We are prepared to study and solve them.

Yet we must all be aware that we must make indispensable sacrifices to win the battle against underdevelopment.

Individual fuel consumers will be limited so we will have the necessary fuel to operate factories, tractors, trailer trucks, pumps with motors and productive equipment.

At the same time, companies will be rationed to prevent waste; they must rigorously supervise consumption, set consumption quotas and use available resources properly. This discipline in productive activity must be accepted by all workers.

Rationing is closely connected with the political and organizational offensive. It means we will learn to use our resources correctly. It means we will learn to practice conservation every day. It means we will increase our productivity, develop our organizational capacity, our discipline and our work to produce more and waste less.

All Mozambique citizens must be engaged in this battle.

We will all conserve because this is an important way to contribute to our country's development.

The struggle continues.

#### **Austerity Urged**

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Emulation in Austerity"]

[Text] For a long time, there has been an urgent need for the gasoline and gas oil rationing measure just passed by the Permanent Committee of the People's Assembly.

The rise in petroleum prices on the international market in the last decade and especially in recent years has created an increasingly difficult situation for the economy of countries like ours which neither produce petroleum nor control the prices of other products on the world market.

Like all underdeveloped countries, Mozambique is subject to very unjust, arbitrary rules imposed on the world economy by the imperialist powers. From one year to the next, we pay more on the international market for products we need; however, prices of our own exports have not at all risen in proportion, which means a constant deterioration in the foreign trade balance of countries like Mozambique. Each year we must sell a greater quantity of cashews, for example, to purchase the same machines on the capitalist market.

Since imported petroleum costs form an ever-growing share of our foreign currency expenditures, this measure--which has already been adopted by many, even developed, countries--was unavoidable.

On one hand, it will make us aware we must conserve fuels derived from petroleum. Some of these fuels are not covered by the rationing system, but this does not mean that conservation is not necessary. On the contrary, the fact they are not rationed makes all citizens more responsible about their use. We should not use all quotas of rationed fuels; whenever possible we must conserve fuels to save foreign currency for our country.

Our development urgently requires fuel conservation. This is a patriotic act which shows heightened political awareness. Let us, then, develop the spirit of conservation, let us practice emulation in conservation too.

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CSO: 4401/232



POSTAL THEFT SEEN AS DESTABILIZATION CAMPAIGN

GDR Main Target

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 May 81 p 3

[Excerpts] In response to constant complaints reaching the Central Postal Department in Maputo in connection with parcels received from abroad, the official in charge of that sector reported the day before yesterday that irregularities have been recorded in some of the countries involved in handling mailbags en route to our country. They involve thefts and systematic violations. Such acts are designed to present, in a planned manner, a negative image of the work done by postal workers in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

To illustrate the deliberate nature of such acts, the head of the postal service pointed out that they occur chiefly in connection with parcels originating in the GDR. The obvious purpose is to malign the services performed in both countries, and it is made worse by the constant disappearance of packages coming from that European socialist country.

According to the same official, the thefts and violations have recently reached such a point that of every 2,000 parcels, at least 1,400 arrive opened and with articles missing, based on the list prepared by the shipping entity.

Given the seriousness of such acts, the head of the Mozambique Postal Department announced that steps have been taken to insure that this does not continue. The GDR postal service has been alerted to investigate other means of shipping parcels so that they will not have to pass through many countries, as has been the case so far.

In his opinion, the diversion of parcels and articles meant for Mozambique has created not only internal problems, in that the addressees who do not receive parcels sent by relatives blame postal personnel for the thefts, but also another problem, in that Mozambicans living in other countries no longer trust the postal service of their own country and refuse to send any parcels at all for fear of such situations.

According to the information provided by the head of the Mozambique Postal Department, the objects that usually disappear from parcels are those considered valuable, examples being watches, cameras, electronic calculators, occasionally clothing, and typewriters, among the many varied items bought abroad.

## Theft Methods

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 May 81 p 3

[Excerpt] In this phase, the major concern of the structures linked to the Mozambique Postal Department is to put an end to the acts of blackmail perpetrated by a few countries against our country in connection with the sending of parcels from abroad.

Following exposure of the sophisticated intrigues engaged in by a few of the countries involved in handling parcels sent to Mozambique from abroad, the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] Postal Department is engaged in negotiations with its counterpart in the GDR (the country from where most of the parcels are shipped) to find effective means of preventing a repetition of those acts.

But let us go back a little to see how our external enemies proceed in the postal area and what intrigues they engage in to discredit our postal service, start malicious lies, and denigrate the services performed by other countries with which we maintain good relations.

### From Theft to Blackmail

When mailing a parcel to another country, the sender fills out a form (in conventionally clear and authorized languages: French and English) that goes along with the shipment. In accordance with the international agreements that countries sign, parcels from one country can be bagged in another country. That is what happens to parcels shipped from the GDR, which are bagged in other countries depending on destination and air routes.

In the country where the parcels are bagged (in this case, the country where parcels from the GDR are bagged), the postal workers try to read the list describing the articles contained in the parcel and remove the items they are interested in (watches, cameras, electronic calculators, or other things). They then reclose the package or simply leave it showing signs of having been opened. It is then put into mailbags of the kind used in that country.

Those deliberate acts occur constantly in connection with parcels sent from the GDR to Mozambique. The obvious intention is to malign and discredit the services performed in both countries. The very act of opening a parcel, removing part of its contents, and then substituting a weight corresponding to that of the item removed constitutes a refined method of theft and simultaneously becomes an act of blackmail. And that is the maneuver that has been used so far to belittle the work done by the postal services in the GDR and Mozambique.

In addition to other objectives, the purpose of those acts is to sow a climate of distrust among postal workers in the GDR and Mozambique, since the recipient and sender are both upset at the situation.

Moreover, the sender, upon receiving notice that the parcel he sent was not received in its entirety, automatically suspects the postal workers in the sending country, not considering the circumstances existing along the way as the parcel is shipped and bagged, as we have already explained.

11798

CSO: 4401/277

# TRAINING OF HELICOPTER PILOTS SUFFERING LONG DELAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 May 81 p 5

[Excerpts] A training course for helicopter pilots that began in March 1978 should have been completed 6 months later, but it has still not ended. Today, 3 years later, the course is dragging on, with all the harm and inconvenience that such a situation entails for the students themselves and the enterprise as well as for the country in general, since the pilots being trained are all nationals. The absence of strict planning and the lack of support for insuring that the course would be completed on schedule are the main reasons for this situation, the responsibility for which rests entirely on the management of the former HELMO [Mozambique Helicopters].

With some of the obstacles removed by elimination of the HELMO firm last year and the establishment in its place of the TTA (Air Transport and Work) enterprise, it is only this month--3 years later--that the course will be concluded. It is the first of its kind to be carried out in our country with the total participation of Mozambican personnel.

From our conversation with the students themselves--there are five of them--we learned that at the beginning, the course was supposed to be taught by three instructors, all foreigners, who at the time worked for the former HELMO.

But owing to the successive interruptions suffered by the course in those 3 years, two of the three instructors completed their service contracts before the course even began operating at a normal pace.

The only pilot who remained and still remains has been called on constantly to do various other jobs, since he is a commercial pilot in addition to being an instructor and must, for that reason, fulfill his professional obligations.

It was not until relatively recently that one of the five students being trained completed his period of practical training.

## Obvious Lack of Support and Interest

To us it does not seem normal, much less reasonable, that this situation should have dragged on so long without some action being taken by HELMO's management itself to correct the obvious problem.



It also happened that the helicopters gradually broke down one after the other with no steps being taken to insure the continuity of the course,

It was not until MIIAM was recently eliminated and replaced by the TTA that things began to improve for the students.

It is expected that the last four of the five students will complete their course the end of this month, thus becoming qualified and receiving a Commercial Pilot License (PCH) license.

#### Continuance of Civil Aeronautics Training

The question of training Mozambican cadres in the field of civil aeronautics, and particularly that of helicopters, is of fundamental importance, considering how vital that sector's support for national economic development programs is.

The fact is that if the training of the above-mentioned national pilots had proceeded normally over a 6-month period, the enterprise and the country would obviously have already been enjoying the services of five Mozambican aeronautical technicians for 3 years now. That fact is extremely important when we consider the difficulties facing us in the area of Mozambican cadres qualified for all sectors of the country's social and economic life.

11700

REF 4401/277

## SLOW PROGRESS SEEN IN DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNAL VILLAGES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 May 81 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] The meeting by the Second Enlarged Consultative Council of the National Commission on Communal Villages (CNAC) continued yesterday at the UEM (expansion unknown) School of Agronomy in Maputo with the presentation, analysis, and discussion of provincial reports. Participating in the meeting are members of the CNAC Coordinating Council, directors of the CPAC's (expansion unknown), planning officials, and peasants from several of the country's communal villages, in addition to other guests.

All of the discussions are centered essentially on the slow progress noted in the process of socializing the rural area. As the director of the National Commission on Communal Villages said in his speech at the opening session, the important thing is to analyze the reasons for the chameleon-like progress in order to impart the necessary speed to the process. The need to impart "the necessary speed to the process" forms the backdrop to the meeting now underway, and it results from the findings of the recent enlarged session of the Council of Ministers concerning the second campaign in the Political and Organizational Offensive.

Job Chamusca emphasized: "The situation noted shows that the strategy for socializing the rural area as established by our party is not being implemented with the indispensable priority, dynamism, and attention. The organization of the communal villages is weak. Many communal villages are still in an embryonic stage, essentially because their economic base remains individual. Cooperative production is not being developed at the desirable rate. In the great majority of cases, the agricultural production cooperatives are still pre-cooperatives that do not constitute the main activity for their members and do not demonstrate the mobilizing power of the advantages of that form of socialist ownership."

Following the critical analysis of that sector, which for our country has been defined as the backbone of rural development, Job Chamusca emphasized that at this meeting, it is no longer a question of finding ways to try to solve the problems discovered but of taking specific action leading to their resolution.

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## BRIEFS

**ADF LOAN RATIFIED**--A loan agreement between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the African Development Fund was recently ratified by the council of ministers. The agreement in question was signed on 10 December 1980 in Abidjan; in accordance with the terms of this agreement, the ADF will grant our country the amount of 8 million currency units of the Fund aimed at financing the Inhassane/Ramalhusca agricultural development project. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 May 81 p 1]

**BRAZILIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER**--Marshal Samora Moises Machel received yesterday in Maputo Teodoro Melo, member of the political bureau of the Brazilian Communist Party who is in our country on an official visit of friendship. Addressing the media just before returning to Brazil, Teodoro Melo stated that "he is impressed with the progress achieved by the Mozambican people in economic recovery." Relations of friendship and cooperation have existed between the Brazilian Communist Party and the FRELIMO party from the time of the national liberation struggle. Asked whether his visit will reinforce the traditional ties between the two parties, Teodoro Melo affirmed that his visit to Mozambique and the talks he held with leaders of our country will not only serve to strengthen already existing relations, but will also reinforce the means of cooperation and define the fields for mutual assistance, especially in the economic sector. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 May 81 p 1]

**BULGARIAN INFORMATION DELEGATION**--A Bulgarian delegation headed by the vice president of the committee for a unified system of social information attached to the council of ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria arrived last Saturday in our capital. A note from the Ministry of Industry and Energy states that the delegation will hold talks with Mozambican elements in the information field. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 May 81 p 3]

**HUNGARIAN RED CROSS DONATION**--The Hungarian Red Cross has offered more than 30 tons of foodstuffs and soap valued at approximately 37,000 dollars (1,225,000 meticals) for drought relief. This was announced yesterday by the committee organizing the Mozambican Red Cross, which added that the donation should arrive in Mozambique soon. This donation is one of the many national and international gestures to help the victims of the drought affecting Mozambique. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 May 81 p 1]

**BOATS FOR SMALL-SCALE FISHING**--The Metal-Mecanica company in Maputo is building 60 boats for small-scale fishing. This is part of an order from the state secretariat for fishing which is mainly aimed at improving the difficult situation

affecting artisanal fishing throughout the country. This operation marks significant progress in naval construction in Mozambique, since it is the first serial production of boats. These are of two types: the UNP-1 series, which is 6.80 meters long, using both sails and an auxiliary outboard motor, and the UNP-2, which is 7.30 meters long and is powered by its own motor with auxiliary sail. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 May 81 p 3]

FRG RED CROSS DONATION--Five Mercedes trucks have been donated to our country by the Federal German Republic through that country's Red Cross Society. This important donation was made to the deputy minister of health of Mozambique, Fernando Vaz, by the FRG ambassador to Mozambique, Elmar Weindel. Besides the five trucks valued at approximately 6 million meticals, the donation also included fuel and spare parts amounting to about 1,600 contos. According to the FRG ambassador, the donation is aimed at helping the victims of the drought, especially in the distribution of foodstuffs in the areas of the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane and Sofala, which were hit by the drought. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 May 81 p 1]

CAHORA BASA ENERGY--Our office in Beira reports that beginning in 1983, Sena Sugar's Marrromou production unit will begin receiving electric power produced at the Cahora Bassa Dam. A 110-kilovolt substation will be set up in the area known as Praia de Marrromou, which was chosen as the best site on which to install that power station. We learned from a source connected with the National Directorate of Energy that international bidding has already begun for the contract on that project. According to plans by the Sena Sugar Estates sugar enterprise, the power from Cahora Bassa will supply not only the production unit located in the Marrromou district but also the big canfield irrigation projects that will be developed beginning in 1985 using new electrified systems. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 May 81 p 1] 11798

**SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE**

**BRIEFS**

PRESIDENT TO GDR--President Manuel Pinto da Costa of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe made a stopover in Luanda yesterday on his way to the GDR.  
[Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 May p 1]

CSO: 4401/290

# CABINET ADOPTS INVESTMENT CODE BILL

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 7 May 81 p 3

[Article: "New Investment Code"]

[Excerpt] Djibo Ka, minister of information and telecommunications, yesterday [6 May] commented on a statement issued to the press on the work of the cabinet meeting held 5 May at the Palace of the Republic, presided over by the chief of state, Abdou Diouf.

The cabinet examined and approved a draft bill concerning the investment code. The principal changes proposed in this draft bill concern:

--Ending the advantages provided by Article 19 of the present code and the replacement of these advantages by a premium, based on the added value created by the enterprise benefiting from the premium. This premium will be granted on the proposal of the Interministerial Investments Committee, for a period of 9 years beginning with the date the order of acceptance was signed. Allowing for a 3-year period in which to realize the investment, the enterprise would therefore have a premium for 6 years of operations.

Regarding the introduction of new concessions in favor of decentralized enterprises, the minister of information commented that the concessions provided by Law 78-20 in favor of decentralized enterprises will be continued. However, two important, supplementary concessions will be included in the revised draft code in favor of enterprises already established. These concern access to allowances from SOFISEDIT (Senegalese Financial Company for the Development of Industry and Tourism) for loans entered into with Senegalese banks and the increase by half of the rate of premium on added value.

Other changes include: restricting the fiscal stabilization clause contained in the present investment code to direct taxation. Enterprises approved under the present arrangements currently benefit from the stabilization for 20 years, in general, of the direct and indirect taxation they pay. However, it is apparent that enterprises in general are much less attracted to the stabilization of indirect taxation than to the stabilization of direct taxation. The present draft law, therefore, proposes limiting the stabilization clause to direct taxation only for a period of 10 years, renewable once for an additional, maximum period of 10 years, if the economic and financial situation of the enterprise justifies it.



It should be noted in addition that the conditions for approval of investments made by existing enterprises are being eased, and rules are being set permitting the administration to exercise improved control if the enterprises abide by the commitments to which they originally agreed.

It has also been decided that the benefit of approval under the investment code will be granted in the future only for investments amounting to a minimum of 2.0 billion CFA francs.

In the same way the threshold of investment required to benefit from a tax arrangement derogatory to the investment code has been raised from 5.0 to 10 billion CFA francs for enterprises establishing themselves outside the Cap Vert area.

The clause requiring approved enterprises to give priority to local firms for the purchase of goods and services necessary to realize the investment has often remained a dead letter, due to the simple lack of sufficient information on potential local suppliers for the needs of newly approved enterprises.

An extreme solution would have been to require public offers to purchase by these approved enterprises. Such a solution has not been considered preferable and probably as effective, considering the small size of our industrial establishment, as asking the approved enterprises to make public a list of goods and services needed for the construction of the investment project. Organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce could then offer their good offices for establishing contact between the investor and potential local suppliers.

Finally, to avoid any confusion regarding the effective date and the duration of the advantages granted, and to encourage enterprises to speed up the realization of the agreed-upon program, it is proposed to make all the advantages provided by the code begin with the date of notification of the agreement's approval, whether these advantages concern the period of investment or the period of operation.

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CSU: 4400/1176

# INTERMINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETING AIDS EDS-SENELEC

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 4 May 81 p 3

[Article: "Interministerial Council Meeting on Electricity: Increased Financial Resources for EDS-SENELEC"]

[Text] On Thursday, 30 April, at 0930 the prime minister presided over an Interministerial Council meeting, in the conference room of the presidential residence, devoted to the electricity sector in Senegal and more particularly to the situation of SENELEC [Senegalese Company for the Distribution of Electricity].

Taking part in the meeting of the council were: the minister of the interior; the minister of industrial development and crafts; the minister of commerce; the minister of information and telecommunications; the secretary of state for scientific and technical research; the secretary general of the government; the secretaries general of the Ministry of Economy and of Finance, of the Ministry of Urban Affairs, Housing, and Environment, and of the Ministry of Plan and Cooperation; the director general of SENELEC; the president of the Council of Administration of SENELEC-EDS; the director general of IRANSEN SHELL; the president of the Professional Group of the Petroleum Industry; the director general of Taiba; a representative of the National Assembly; a representative of the Economic and Social Council; and other high officials.

The minister of industrial development and crafts presented to the council an introductory report consisting of three parts:

- 1--Specific characteristics of the electricity sector in the technical and economic field.
- 2--Economic and financial balance sheet of the EDS and SENELEC companies since the nationalization of the sector in 1972.
- 3--Principal causes of the difficulties encountered since 1980.

Informative debates followed the presentation of this report, and at their conclusion the prime minister made the following decisions:

- 1--To ask the Ministry of Economy and of Finance to provide as soon as possible to Senegal Electricity (EDS) the means of meeting very quickly the financing of the investment budget for 1981, by placing at its disposal a line of credit of Fr CFA 1.0 billion for work on the electricity network which cannot be financed by normal financial sources, either in the form of a capital contribution or in the form of a reimbursable advance payment of funds.

2--To prepare at the level of the EDS a plan for financing with a view to obtaining a credit of Fr CFA 1,0 billion from usual financial sources earmarked for other investment work essential to the production of electricity.

3--To prepare as soon as possible a calendar for the repayment of credits due the state.

4--At the level of SENELEC to undertake monthly planning of electricity consumption by the various ministries in order to encourage them to apply government policy in the matter of energy savings.

5--To intervene with the BCEAO [Central Bank of the West African States] so that rediscount facilities are provided to EDS-SENELEC, as needed.

6--To integrate the search for financing the EDS program of investment into the search for state financing in general.

7--To rearrange, under the same conditions as those obtained by the state, particularly in terms of the rate of interest and the length of time for repayment, the financial arrangements for rural electrification.

8--To prepare at the level of SENELEC-EDS reports to be presented to the solidarity and guarantee funds of the sub-region for the improvement of rates of interest and for the granting of loan guarantees.

9--To reduce substantially the length of time in which the state approves SENELEC's requests for endorsement of accounts.

10--To provide for the possible attribution of lines of credit coming from Arab sources earmarked for financing extension work not financed by normal financing sources, while taking care not to make these arrangements exclusive.

11--To study the possibility of issuing a forced loan in favor of EDS, to be taken up by local banks and financial institutions.

12--To study, in conjunction with industrial firms, a tariff system suitable to make them competitive abroad, on the occasion of the promulgation of new tariffs at the end of this year.

13--To associate SENELEC in obligatory fashion in any negotiation tending to accord exceptional tariff advantages to any new industry and to evaluate the consequences of these advantages, while ensuring compensation for the benefit of SENELEC.

14--To study the possibility of maintaining the subsidy provided on No. 3500 fuel oil.

15--To systematically apply the provisions of agreements which link the state to petroleum companies, in order to ensure security of supply.

16--To charge the Ministry of Industrial Development and Crafts with studying the possibility of providing the natural gas from the Diam Niadio Kabor field to EDS-SENELEC at a price which is more competitive with that of fuel oil.

17--To consider the inclusion in the equipment budget of the consequences of the state's taking over the major investments of SENELEC-EDS.

18--To systematize the approaches made to the responsible officials of OPEC with a view to obtaining an increase in the aid funds made available to Senegal and to ensure a better division of such funds within Senegal.

19--To study, under the auspices of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Crafts, the ways and means of obtaining better coordination between IRANSEN SNE/ and SENELEC.

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CSO: 4400/1177

JAPANESE WHEAT DONATION ONE ASPECT OF BILATERAL COOPERATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 6 May 81 p 3

[Article by Pape Sedikh Mbodj: "Gift from Japan: 4,500 Tons of Wheat for Senegal"]

[Text] The new Japanese ambassador, Chiyuki Hiraoka, yesterday morning [5 May] turned over a gift of 4,500 tons of wheat from his country to Senegal. The turnover of this gift, valued at Fr CFA 250 million, is in response to the appeal issued last January by the international community, regarding the serious situation of certain countries of the Third World and more particularly those of the Sahel area.

The ceremony for the turnover of the wheat took place at the warehouse of SOCOPAO [expansion unknown], in the presence of the commissioner for food assistance, Souleymane Ndiaye.

In his speech the commissioner for food assistance underlined the fact that this aid in the form of food is only one aspect of Japanese-Senegalese cooperation which is also manifest in areas as varied as rural irrigation, deep sea fishing, and the exploitation of the mineral resources of Eastern Senegal (MIFERSO). He expressed the wish to see Japan in the future take an active part in the application of our policy of food security, by aiding us, through multi-year programs, in acquiring the logistical means and transportation structures necessary for the achievement of the objectives established by our government in this area.

These long term actions, carried out in tandem with the timely provision of food, which is needed in the present circumstances, Souleymane Ndiaye reportedly said, will make it possible to win the whole battle which our country is carrying on against the effects of the drought.

Previously, the new ambassador, Chiyuki Hiraoka, expressed pleasure at thus providing assistance from Japan to the fight which Senegal is waging against the food deficit resulting from a persistent drought. He also indicated that the multifaceted cooperation between our two countries has particularly developed in the course of the last few years. However, he reportedly stated, the food aid from Japan has the objective of responding to the most urgent needs of the Senegalese people. He also noted the willingness of Japan to provide, as far as possible, a contribution to the efforts being made by Senegal for a happier future.

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CSO; 4400/1177

## CZECHOSLOVAK CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 17 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by M M: "Prague-Dakar: Cultural Cooperation Agreement Signed Yesterday"]

[Text] Assane Seck, minister of state for culture, and Zdenek Vesely, charge D'affaires of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, yesterday afternoon [16 April] signed a cultural cooperation agreement between Senegal and Czechoslovakia at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Under the accord the two governments commit themselves to develop their relations in the fields of culture, science, education, and public health. A protocol of the exchanges to take place will later be signed, setting out in detail the modalities of the application of this cooperation between the two countries, which are already linked by a trade agreement and another agreement concerning air transport.

The two parties have thus committed themselves to encouraging the exchange of information and experience between their artistic associations and institutions and, in the cultural field, educational organizations; the promotion of reciprocal visits by university professors and teachers in the respective technical and scientific institutions; the granting of training scholarships; and cooperation between their press agencies and radio/television stations. For Assane Seck, the minister of state for culture, this agreement, which takes place within the framework of the friendly relations which link Senegal to other peoples, carries out in concrete form the motto confirmed by the president of the republic, Abdou Diouf: extending our roots into our own values and opening up to other civilizations.

Regarding Charge d'Affaires Zdenek Vesely of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, he underlined the preponderant place of Czechoslovakia in the cultural area in Eastern Europe, before wishing full success to the development of this cooperation, "in the interest of the two peoples."

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CSO: 4400/1177



ACDI PRESIDENT VISITS CANADIAN-FINANCED PROJECTS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 7 May 81 p 5

[Article by Moussa Sadio: "Senegalese-Canadian Cooperation: Two Projects Visited by President of ACDI"]

[Text] In connection with the meeting of the Bilateral Senegalese-Canadian commission in which he will be participating from 7 to 9 May 1981, the president of the ACDI [Canadian International Development Agency] recently visited Casamance, where he saw several projects financed by Canada.

Marcel Masse was accompanied by his wife (who is of Senegalese origin), by the director of the Water and Forestry Service, by Canadian Ambassador to Senegal Marc Perron, and by the chief of the cabinet of the minister of plan and cooperation, Fadel Ba.

Together with the governor of the Casamance region, his administrative deputy, the prefect of Ziguinchor, the mayor of the town, and the regional inspector of the Water and Forestry Service of Casamance, Masse visited the forest of Tendouck and the project for forestry protection in Casamance, which was explained to him by Bocar Sall, an inspector of waters, forests and hunting.

This service of forestry protection, which began in 1975, consists in providing the Casamance region with technical equipment and with effective procedures for fighting against brush fires in the region.

Its establishment results from a circumstance in Casamance, in which forest fires, prior to 1974, destroyed at least a million hectares of forests annually. According to the director of the Water and Forestry Service, El Hadji Sene, this is unacceptable, because the forests are a reserve, not only of arable land but also of various products, such as wood, gum and many fruits used by the people.

Hence, the importance of which the establishment of a system of forestry protection in Casamance is in order to fight more effectively against brush fires. This is the reason why the activities of this establishment have not been limited to forest administration but also have extended to training the people in the fight against brush fires.

More than 400 anti-brush fire committees have been formed, and a good part of them have been equipped and trained.

In measuring the impact of the forestry protection project in Casamance, we should realize that the incidence of the fires has gone down in a proportion of 10 to 1. From 1975 to 1981 the surfaces affected by officially recorded forest fires went down from 1.1 million hectares in 1974-1975 to only 156,000 hectares in 1979-1980. The general appearance of the vicinity of villages and roads would make one believe that the fires have not become less numerous, but the statistics prove that the cases of fires have gone down. In the same way the detailed studies performed in the Casamance region, aerial survey flights, and the testimony of some of the animal herding population in the Fouladou area, have proved that there has been a clear improvement.

In this forestry protection project in Casamance, Canada has provided 390 million Canadian dollars, including 310 million Canadian dollars in direct financing and 80 million Canadian dollars through the Canadian Wheat Fund. The Senegalese counterpart contribution is 86 million CFA francs, of which 10 million CFA francs come from the National Forestry Fund and 76 million CFA francs come from the equipment budget.

#### Sustained Effort

After a short stop at the office of the governor of Casamance, where Marcel Masse and his party had a warm reception from the people of the Ziguinchor area, the president of ACDI visited the tourist center at Coubalan, together with the deputy to the prefect of the Department of Bignona and the sub-prefect of the Tendhory area.

The people, who came in large numbers to the reception, were pleased with the assistance provided by the Senegalese Government in the construction of this tourist center, as well as with the gigantic effort made by Canada, which participated in an effective way in the construction of the youth center and the Coubalan tourist camp.

This sustained effort by Canada, which has been praised under several headings, is better understood when we realize that the camp at Coubalan, constructed in 1976 by the local villagers themselves, received financing to the extent of about 2.0 million CFA francs. Carefully used, this sum was used to build the water tower for the camp and for the purchase of 30 beds. It now has nine rooms, with a total of 40 beds.

Masse said that he was very impressed by the projects which he visited and by the ability which the people of Casamance had shown. The president of the ACDI took pleasure from the fact that the Casamance region was making such good use of the money provided it for aid projects whose results were so satisfactory.

Nasse stated that the ACDI was considering other projects in Casamance. Further, in the next few days the ACDI would consider, together with the Senegalese Government, projects to be financed in the coming years. However, Marcel Nasse said that he was an optimist and was convinced that some of these projects will be carried out in Casamance.

Before his departure the president of the Canadian International Development Agency met with the Canadian community in the vicinity, which is working in particular in the sectors of education and health.

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LSM 4800/1170

# DETAILS ON TYPES OF FRAUD, SUGGESTED COUNTERMEASURES

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 7 May 81 p 4

[Article by Elhadj Malick Gaye: "The Truth About Fraud"]

[Excerpt] Shortly after assuming office the president of the republic issued to the cabinet a vibrant call for a struggle against fraud. Has this call been heard?

We confront this evil with only limited means, with vulnerable land and sea borders, with an inexperienced people, and we face well-organized fraud perpetrators.

In this article we will try to look at the overall picture and, very briefly, fraud in Senegal in its various aspects and to make some suggestions. In effect, engaging in fraud is not only bringing into the country merchandise which has not paid legal taxes and excises. Alongside classical fraud, there is economic poaching, theft in the port of Dakar, pre-negotiated invitations to public bidding, special arrangements (that is, payments into "this account" and nothing into "that account"), the fact that high officials of the government have become cannibal medicine men, etc.

Regarding fraud at sea, the struggle is an unequal one. Modern, powerful, and specially designed for speed and endurance, pirogues presently driven by permanently installed engines can quickly leave Banjul and, operating far from the coast, reach our beaches which are best known for the unloading of fraudulent cargo: Mbour, Yenne and vicinity, Rufisque, Cape des Biches and Hann. And let us not forget the beaches at Cayar and Mboro, which have become very active since the last segment of the Niayes highway was paved, from Ndiakhirath to Keur-Massar. In fact, by leaving from Cayar or Mboro, one can arrive in Pikine without taking National Highway No 1.

After Sangalkam, Ndiakhirath and Keur-Massar, one reaches Pikine, that mysterious city, cosmopolitan and uncontrollable, as they say, "Pikine lou fa doug raw" [sic].

The diversion of merchandise unloaded on our beaches by the pirogues and the return to Senegal of a large part of the concentrated tomato paste and other articles destined for neighboring countries which have passed through the

port of Dakar are above all facilitated by the increasing imports of foreign pickup trucks and the return of empty trailer trucks coming from neighboring countries. The means which the guardians of the treasury have available do not permit them to close off our borders. We will return to this matter later on.

#### Economic Poaching

Regarding economic poaching, of which our country is a victim, our businessmen, or "men on the make," have understood nothing. Let us look at the question briefly. A Mauritanian, Gambian or Guinean merchant arrives without money in Dakar. He obtains CFA francs from a solidly established compatriot who has substantial financial resources. He buys merchandise and ships them to his country. The Senegalese businessman, who is totally ignorant of legal procedures, hastens to cash in on this arrangement, to sign an exchange commitment at his bank (a commitment which, moreover, will never be checked). The customs office to which an application is presented which is fully in order, because it is vouched for by a Dakar bank, can only approve it. The operation, as far as Senegal is concerned, works double harm: a loss in terms of the value of the merchandise and the non-repatriation of the foreign exchange. These piratic operations are actually quite frequent. The GES [Economic Groups of Senegal] and the Exporters' Club should inform their members of the exchange arrangements required for export to countries which are not members of the CFA. As we have often repeated, the CFA can establish its own foreign exchange.

Financial settlements should never be arranged with CFA francs paid locally but rather from the importing country, either on the basis of a confirmed and irrevocable credit document or by a bank transfer, but in both cases and always between the bank of the importing country and a Dakar bank. When we import cattle, we settle the transaction in CFA francs. Our exports should permit us to collect the CFA francs held by our neighbors. If this is not the case, our commercial balance would be in deficit, and we would suffer a true hemorrhage of foreign exchange. The foreign businessman who has borrowed CFA francs in Dakar will only have to arrange a simple transaction to compensate the account of his compatriot at home in the currency of their country. I would also that the circular issued by the Ministry of Finance, which limits to 500,000 CFA francs the value of goods permitted to be exported without repatriation of foreign exchange, might be slightly amended. It is currently possible to export goods to the value of about 5.0 million CFA francs by simply depositing 10 export declarations separately value at 499,999 CFA francs. Even if one should load all the goods on the same truck, the customs officer at the border still can only drop his arms and let you pass by, as you are in accordance with the law. I would prefer that the concession be limited solely to non-commercial transactions (used personal effects and property) and that purely commercial transactions above the value of 1.0 million CFA francs be handled by means of a credit document. For those transactions settled by a bank transfer, the period for payment should hardly be longer than 60 days.

On the other hand I note that the system of foreign exchange in force is very archaic and will never make it possible for the Customs Service, the Directorate of Currency and Credit, of the BCEAO [Central Bank of the West African States] to state in detail the transactions which have and have not



been checked. It presently requires several months of detailed work to achieve a result which is still incomplete. (This refers to the kinds of fee stamps placed in circulation.)

It is also appropriate to note that there is an important leak of our rice through the frontiers of the southern part of the country. (This means the rice which we import.)

There are also foreign importers or so-called Senegalese, depending on the circumstances, who have bank accounts or branches abroad. These accounts or branch offices make it possible for them to settle a considerable part of their imports into Senegal. The balance to be paid, representing a very slight value is billed to them, and at least two-thirds of the taxes and duties payable are diverted away, to the detriment of the Senegalese Treasury.

#### Theft in the Port

As for the thefts in the port of Dakar, the man in the street asks himself how the treasury can be hurt thereby. Let us look briefly at this serious question. The customs legislation in force does not require the importer to pay taxes and duties on merchandise stolen on the docks. Only those quantities of merchandise, physically identified by the customs service, are liable to duty. The importer, who notes the missing items, has recourse against his insurance company. If the merchandise is not insured, the merchant has recourse against the shipping company. The insurance companies which settle claims for theft also have recourse against the ship on which the merchandise was supposed to arrive. We, therefore, see that only the public treasury and the shipping company have no recourse against someone else. The only beneficiaries are the thieves and their fences who have invested nothing and who emerge from the transaction enriched by that amount. Each million francs' worth of merchandise stolen in the port is a loss for the treasury, and we know that there are such losses. At present people no longer speak of theft but rather of systematic pillage. We would need several pages to describe the scene more fully. The area of the port most affected by theft is Post 21 and its vicinity (Middle Basin) in Usina, Dock 2. However, there are still devoted customs agents. I met an official of SOCOPA0, when he was the chief of the warehouse of Dock 1. There were never any thefts on board the ships there, nor in that dock area, nor in the warehouse, nor when the goods were delivered. This is my friend Diak. However, unfortunately, he was promoted to more important functions. Another question is still a mystery. When it is decided to have a general sweep of the docks, the thieves who infest the port are quickly informed of the date decided on, and on that day one hardly sees them. They certainly have informers.

There are high officials, servants of the state who own powerful commercial firms, often acquired with bribes, arrangements of one kind or another, negotiated bids, etc. These firms always function with borrowed names. According to certain rumors, these firms are very often found among the ranks of the monopolists.



There are also negotiated bids which will never be officially scrutinized and where awards are always made through the distribution of very unusual bribes. I also wish to denounce the arrangements made between company officials and thieves. The slogan, pay into the "caissou badolo" account without a receipt and go away or else in the "caissou bour" account with a receipt but..., but should be forever prohibited.

There in a few lines are various aspects of fraud in Senegal. However, as you can never halt the surge of the sea with your arms, I suggest that the customs service, in order to exercise better control of our land and sea frontiers, should be provided with a significant number of light naval units for purposes of interception and, of course, having the required characteristics of sea-keeping ability and security as well as adequate equipment: sea to shore radio communications, marine binoculars, first class lifesaving equipment, etc. It should have a complete stock of automobiles of the right types, have adequate supplies of fuel, ammunition and firearms (including machineguns), and, at the right time, a helicopter. The police, who are also making considerable efforts, should also have equipment suitable to their mission. I wish that the police would enter into the fight by establishing as many investigation teams as possible, as these are very effective for unraveling the networks of thieves in the various areas of the city. The economic control officials should rather be considered as soldiers of the treasury, under the same heading as the customs agents. They should make as many seizures as the customs officials do.

#### Sense of Civic Duty

To sharpen the civic sense of the people, the Ministry of Finance should undertake radio and television broadcasts. These broadcasts will make the people understand that fraud dangerously harms the treasury, which supports the public expenditures so demanded by the rural population of the president of the republic: roads, hydraulic projects, electrification, schools and dispensaries, as well as the salaries of government officials, the hospitals, the security forces, etc. The broadcasts should point out that fraud also harms local industries and trade which must be developed in order to create new jobs and to meet their financial obligations. People living along the shores must refuse to unload improper nocturnal cargo. They should inform the nearest authority available: the government delegate in the neighborhood, the nearest customs office, police station, gendarmery, etc. Energetic measures against economic poaching should be adopted.

It is time to note that many officials want to build for themselves a financial empire, beginning with nothing and to the detriment of the state. We are, therefore, drifting onto the rocks in a ship loaded with dynamite. The authorities, as a matter of urgency and before it is too late, must take the tiller in hand, turn ship away from the rocks, bring it to shore carefully, unload the dangerous cargo, and reload it with non-explosive cargo.

A religious leader, whether he is a rabbi, a Muslim religious figure, or a priest, who approaches the authorities to arrange to free a customs agent who has defrauded the government of funds, should also be condemned.

The officials and servants of the nation, who give the impression that they are directing a state within the state, should be considered guilty of fraud. They no longer have the moral authority to represent society. The value of a man is therefore not only the range of his diplomas, nor the importance of the position which he occupies, nor his political or religious prestige. It is also his seriousness, his love of well-performed service, his sense of duty and responsibility.

If urgent and courageous measures are not taken quickly, we are going to sink into a form of feudalism as extensive as that which dominated Europe during the whole of the Middle Ages.

5170

CSO: 4400/1176

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS' DEFECTION--According to the Ethiopian press agency, the Somali ambassador to West Germany, Yusuf Mirgas Samantar and the Somali councillor in Moscow, Mohamed Marre, have deserted their posts to join the movement opposing the Siad Barre regime. The Ethiopian agency specified that the two diplomats intended to protest against the military facilities granted by Mogadishu to the United States. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 25 May 81 p 5]

CSO: 4400/1272

TOGO

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT RECEIVES LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER--The founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, this morning received in audience Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, Libyan minister of foreign affairs at the Presidential Palace. Their discussions were held in the presence of the Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo. From the president's office Dr 'Ali at-Turayki told reporters that his visit concerns the good relations which exist between Libya and Togo and also the next OAU summit in Nairobi. [Begin at-Turayki recording] I came to deliver a message from our leader to his brother and friend, President Eyadema. As you know, there is a long standing friendship between Libya and Togo, as well as friendship between the two leaders and countries [as heard] (?it is therefore) necessary that there should be periodic consultations between our two heads of state. [Passage indistinct] [End recording] [Text] [AB021353 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 2 Jun 81]

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